

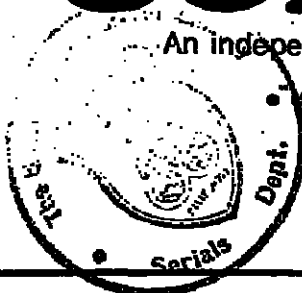
## S. Yemen, Oman start talks

KUWAIT (R) — South Yemen and its neighbour Oman Saturday began reconciliation talks in Kuwait, their first formal public meeting since Aden became independent 15 years ago. Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein told both delegations he hoped Kuwait's mediation effort would end the long-standing feud between the two South Arabian countries, official sources said. The talks, scheduled for June 5, had been postponed in a dispute over the rank of delegation heads who had been proposed as deputy foreign ministers. The meeting, expected to last two or three days, was led Saturday by the heads of the Arab departments of the two foreign ministries.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



## 10 killed in Tripoli clashes

BEIRUT (R) — Ten people were killed and more than 90 wounded in gunbattles over the past 24 hours in the Lebanese port of Tripoli, state-run Beirut Radio said Saturday. It did not say who was involved in the battles, in which heavy weapons were used, but travel from the city said the clashes involved pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian groups. The pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance Organisation have clashed repeatedly in the past two months. Beirut Radio said the city was paralysed with shops and businesses closed. Roads leading to the scene of the fighting were blocked, it added.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Karachi protesters burn U.S. flag

KARACHI (R) — The U.S. flag was burned Saturday during a demonstration by several hundred people protesting against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, eyewitnesses reported. The demonstration was held in the grounds of the Karachi Press Club and was organised by the Pakistan Newspaper Employees' Confederation (PNEC). The PNEC represents journalists, printers and other newspaper industry workers. PNEC Chairman Minhaj Bana told a cheering crowd that Islamic Pakistan should send an army to help Palestinians to confront the Israeli forces.

## U.S.: No comment on Beirut situation

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — The White House Saturday refused comment on the latest situation in Lebanon, where artillery and machinegun duels were reported between Israeli forces and Palestinian forces. Larry Speakes, President Reagan's spokesman, said, "this is a dangerous situation" and one too sensitive for him to issue any further comments. He said President Reagan, who is on holiday at his ranch outside Santa Barbara, was keeping in close touch with the situation through his national security adviser, William Clark, who also is in California.

## Reagan sends message to Mubarak

CAIRO (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a message to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Saturday, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. The U.S. ambassador to Cairo, Alfred Atherton, delivered the message during a 45-minute meeting with Mr. Mubarak and his top policy aide, Osama Baz, the agency said. Contents of the message were not disclosed. Mr. Reagan sent a message to Mr. Mubarak on Wednesday in which he said the United States was determined to find a solution to the situation in Lebanon.

## Nice University severs ties with Israeli universities

PARIS (Petra) — The University of Nice has decided to sever its ties and cultural exchange with Israeli universities, according to a statement issued by the university's council of deans. The statement said it will boycott all Israeli universities including the one in Haifa which has had very strong cooperation with the French university in scientific research. The measure has been taken in retaliation to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its inhuman practices against civilians there, the statement explained.

## Genscher to visit Cairo this month

CAIRO (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is due to visit Cairo later this month for talks with Egyptian leaders, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said Saturday. Dr. Ghali told Reuters that Mr. Genscher's talks in Cairo were likely to cover Middle East issues and bilateral relations. He gave no date for the visit.

## France explodes nuclear device in South Pacific

WELLINGTON (R) — France exploded a nuclear device at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific Friday morning, the second in less than a week, officials said here Saturday. The 20-kiloton blast was monitored on a New Zealand government seismograph in the Cook Islands, close to French Polynesia. Dr. Warwick Smith, director of seismology in Wellington, told reporters that compared with French tests on the atoll in the past two years the latest was "quite a big one." Another blast, thought to be smaller than Friday's, was set off last Sunday.



A Palestinian refugee and her daughter are helped by a friend as they salvage a few possessions from what was once their home into a horsecart Friday in a former Palestinian

refugee camp in Sidon, South Lebanon. The camp was shelled to the ground by the Israeli invading forces last month (A.P. wirephoto)

## Hassan warns of impending Israeli designs on Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said in a magazine interview that the battle for Lebanon clearly indicates that Israel will soon be seeking causes to provoke other Arab countries.

He told the London-based Arabic-language magazine Al-Hawadeth that Israel normally resorts to "wars of genocide, to kill innocent people," but "if we allowed the Israelis to rob us of our will, then we would indeed fall prey to the aggressors and recognise their occupation of our land."

"Israel, with its three million inhabitants, seeks to Balkanize the region...dividing it into small areas with different sects and communities so that it can exist amidst a big ocean of Arab majority which it tries to divide and dominate," Prince Hassan said. "If the Arab Nation continues to be weak and disunited, Israel will find it easy enough to impose on the Arabs an alternative homeland for the Palestinians not only in Jordan but perhaps in other parts of the Arab Nation," the Crown Prince warned.

At present, he said, "there is no peace in the Middle East region because Israel occupies half of Lebanon, refuses to discuss the subject of its settlements in the occupied territories and the future of Jerusalem, and aims at destroying the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the political representative of the Palestinian people."

The Arab countries are called on to "bolster their solidarity so that they can confront the Israeli threat politically and militarily," he said.

The Crown Prince added that "it is time that the Arabs launched a diplomatic offensive at the international level to bring to the attention of world leaders the strategically important position of the Middle East region."

He said the invasion of Lebanon could be a "distraction for the Arabs to make them forget the so-called autonomy rule for months or years, and forget the real situation in the occupied Arab territories," but "we should not allow ourselves to fall in the Israeli trap."

Prince Hassan said at this particular stage, Jordan has been the only Arab country that has a declared position vis a vis the situation in Lebanon.

"Jordan is urging Arab and world nations to return to the basic just Arab demand calling for a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories and a respect of the international will and not of the force of arms," Prince Hassan explained.

Over the past 30 years, Jordan has been feeling the real danger in the Arab-Israeli conflict and has always been in a "contingent position with the enemy, and a major target in the region. But this country has preserved the power for continuation of leadership and to sense of awareness characterising this leadership, yet the danger does not threaten a particular people, it is rather a real menace to the Arab identity," Prince Hassan said.

"We were swift in advocating justice...not out of a feeling that the dangers threaten Jordan alone but that it is a common danger to all Arabs," Prince Hassan said.

## Israelis, PLO trade artillery fire as invaders block access to Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Artillery duels were reported in the southern suburbs of Beirut Saturday after Israeli forces closed off access to West Beirut to tighten their blockade of the Lebanese capital.

State-run Beirut Radio broke into a news bulletin to quote security sources as saying artillery and heavy machine-gun fire was going on in and around the southern outskirts.

A ceasefire between the Israelis and the Palestinians has been in force for the past eight days during negotiations for a formula for a Palestinian and Israeli withdrawal from Beirut.

Beirut Radio said the incoming fire appeared to be concentrated around the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Al Brajneh and the district of Laylaqi.

Israeli troops prevented all traffic from entering besieged West Beirut, where at least 5,000 Palestinian commandos are entrenched, eyewitnesses said.

But they said the Israelis left exit routes open for people leaving towards the eastern part of the Lebanese capital, which is controlled by pro-Israeli right-wing militiamen.

The measure appeared to be aimed at stepping up pressure on the Palestinians.

An Israeli spokesman in East Beirut told Reuters: "We feel there is a dangerous situation in West Beirut and a false sense of security."

"We have put the ball back in (Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser) Arafat's hands. They should lay down their arms and realise it's all over."

Israel, demanding the departure of the PLO from Lebanon, has accused it of playing for time in current negotiations and of hoping that international pressure would "rescue its cause."

The radio station of the Right-wing Falangist Party called on all secondary school boys in Falangist-run areas to collect their military cards.

Eyewitnesses said sporadic artillery and mortar duels went on into the evening in the southern outskirts.

Israeli troops have closed the crossing-points between the predominantly Christian East Beirut and the mainly Muslim west for westbound traffic but continued to let people leave the west for the relative safety of the east.

An Israeli military source said: "The current military actions around Beirut must be viewed as part of the tightening and closing-in process."

"Israel has repeatedly warned that it will not tolerate the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in West Beirut or Lebanon. Negotiations have not been concluded and Israel is doing what it said it would do."

As Palestinian and Lebanese leaders held more meetings Saturday to try to resolve the crisis, Mr. Arafat maintained his public stance that he would not leave Lebanon.

After meeting former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, he told reporters: "Where shall I go? The one place I shall go is Palestine."

The talks on neutralising the Palestinian presence in Beirut appeared bogged down Saturday.

The Israelis have for days been warning West Beirut residents to leave for the east in case of an Israeli assault on the Palestinians if the negotiations break down.

The eyewitnesses to Saturday's developments said two Israeli armoured personnel carriers were parked at the eastern side of Beirut's main east-west crossing point.

They reported seeing about a dozen Israelis in flak jackets and about the same number of Falangist militiamen.

But there was only a trickle of traffic heading east.

### Arafat 'backs recognition'

In Paris, Mr. Arafat was quoted as backing a call by three leading Jews for Israel and the Palestinians to recognise each other and for an end to hostilities in Lebanon.

He was quoted by the newspaper Le Monde as saying the call could lead to lasting peace in the Middle East.

He said he hoped the men who made the statement—ex-French Prime Minister Pierre Mendes France, former U.S. trade official Philip Klutznick and ex-president of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann—would help to halt the war to exterminate the Palestine and Lebanese people. "I invite them... to visit the Palestine camps in Lebanon to witness the massacres and crimes committed by the Israeli forces," Mr. Arafat added.

The PLO leader was reacting to a joint declaration published in Friday's Le Monde and calling on Israel to end hostilities and open talks with the PLO.

It said Israel and the Palestinians should recognise each other's right to self-determination and national independence.

### Egyptian support

In another article in Saturday's Le Monde, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali was quoted as backing the declaration.

Dr. Ghali, who returned to Egypt Friday after a three-day visit to Paris, said the statement could bring action to turn the Lebanese situation into a new peace process.

He said one of the aims of Paris and Cairo was to "transform the military defeat of the PLO into a political victory."

Dr. Ghali said PLO institutions had to be preserved if a dialogue with Israel was to be fruitful but added that other groups, such as the elected mayors of the Israeli-

occupied West Bank, could later be brought into the peace process.

He said Israeli actions in Lebanon had violated the Camp David accords. Cairo was not for the moment planning sanctions against Israel for the violation but had not ruled them out.

### Israeli reinforcements

In Beirut, eyewitnesses reported seeing Israeli reinforcements on the eastern side of another crossing point in Beirut's southern suburbs. They included artillery and a large number of troops.

Despite the reported agreement in principle by the PLO to leave Lebanon, more than a week of talks on the conditions under which they should do so appears to have produced no concrete plan and the Israelis have been growing impatient.

For the last three nights they have dropped flares and flown night-time reconnaissance missions over Beirut in an apparent attempt to speed up the talks.

Meetings between Palestinian and Lebanese leaders continued Saturday and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, the link-man with Israel, held another meeting with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. French envoy Francis Guitman arrived Saturday from Israel and also met President Sarkis.

State-run Beirut Radio reported some progress in the talks. It said the question of the Israelis storming West Beirut had been shelved and talks had gone beyond the PLO withdrawal to how this would be done and what happened after.

Government, Palestinian, and leftist sources said the latest PLO proposal was for two Palestinian armed units to be left in Lebanon, one in the north and one in the east of the country, and for an information office to continue functioning.

The Palestinians wanted a comprehensive agreement covering all

(Continued on page 3)

PLO fortifies Beirut, page 8

## Moscow: Shultz would worsen East-West ties

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet official said Saturday the Reagan administration could become more right wing and take a tougher stance on foreign policy when George Shultz becomes secretary of state.

Leonid Zamyatin, a close aide of President Leonid Brezhnev, said in a television discussion programme that Mr. Shultz would strengthen the influence of a political group that President Reagan brought to Washington from California.

He said this group was generally right wing on foreign affairs and suggested that Alexander Haig, who resigned as secretary of state last week, had resisted their policies on some issues.

Mr. Reagan has nominated Mr. Shultz as the new secretary of state.

Predicting that the administration could now toughen its foreign policies, Mr. Zamyatin said Washington may try to extend economic sanctions against the Soviet bloc and cause further rifts in U.S. relations with Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Zamyatin is head of the International Information Department of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Turning to the Middle East, Mr. Zamyatin blamed Arab disunity for Israel's military gains in Lebanon and said Soviet weapons used by the Syrians and other Arab forces there had performed well.

He said assessments by Western defence experts that Soviet arms had proved weak or ineffective against the Israeli advance were mere propaganda.

"Over 100 Israeli tanks were knocked out and the Syrians didn't do that with their bare hands," he said.

Israel's success had been due not to superior weaponry but to the fact that it had the advantage of a surprise attack and because there had been disunity among Arab states and no joint response to the invasion, Mr. Zamyatin added.

He was speaking on a programme in which a senior official delivers the Kremlin's view of major international developments.

## Thatcher lauds Falklands victory

CHELTHAM, England (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Saturday the Falklands conflict had shown that Britain still had the qualities of a great nation and called on Britons to put those qualities to work in their daily lives.

Speaking in this western stronghold of her Conservative Party, Mrs. Thatcher said, "We have ceased to be a nation in retreat."

"The lesson of the Falklands is that Britain has not changed and that this nation still has those sterling qualities which shine through our history," she said.

She said waverers and faint-hearts who thought Britain incapable of seizing the initiative were proved wrong in the Falklands conflict with Argentina.

Muddlings at Falklands, page 8

## PLO calls for emergency OIC meeting

BAHRAIN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has called for an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the 43-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the Saudi Press agency said Friday night.

The PLO is a member of the Jeddah-based organisation. Foreign ministers of the 22-member Arab League were summoned by the PLO to a meeting in Tunis on Sunday to deal with the same issue.

The ministers set up a committee which after two days of talks in Saudi Arabia decided Friday to approach the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

## France, Egypt launch joint initiative at U.N.

### Political solution sought for Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian and French envoys are consulting members of the U.N. Security Council on a resolution aimed at securing a non-military solution to the Lebanese situation, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Saturday.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Cairo, Mr. Ali said their consultations were aimed at avoiding a U.S. veto of the resolution in the U.N. Security Council.

The resolution demands the continuation of the present ceasefire between the PLO forces and the Israeli troops encircling Beirut, an Israeli pullback from the outskirts of Beirut and the ending of the PLO's military presence in the Lebanese capital, according to Mr. Ali.

It also demands the completion of talks between the PLO and the Lebanese government, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and the establishment of a strong central government in Beirut, he added.

Egypt earlier supported a French Security Council resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israelis to 10 kilometres from the outskirts of Beirut.

The resolution was vetoed by the U.S. in a move which provoked deep feelings of dismay and disappointment in Egypt.

The present proposal is believed to have been worked out during talks in Paris this week between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali and French leaders.

While in Paris, Dr. Ghali delivered to French President Francois Mitterrand a personal mes-

sage from President Hosni Mubarak in which he called for joint action to find a solution to the situation in Lebanon.

Dr. Ghali also said the Franco-Egyptian draft resolution was based on the latest statement by the European community on the Lebanese situation and that it was drawn after consultations with the PLO representatives in Cairo.

The statement issued this week by community leaders after a Brussels summit called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from around Beirut and a simultaneous pullout of Palestinian forces in the west of the Lebanese capital.

Speaking after a meeting with the French ambassador to Cairo, Dr. Ghali said the joint diplomatic drive was being launched in coordination with Washington.

## Jenkins sets fight against unemployment as SDP priority

LONDON (R) — Roy Jenkins, newly elected leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP), pledged Saturday to make his priority the fight against mass unemployment.

Defying swiping at both the ruling Conservatives and the disunited opposition Labour Party, the 61-year-old former Labour cabinet minister told a news conference:

"We must offer a realistic route away from present unemployment levels. That is the central issue."

"The country deserves something better than a choice between the hopelessness of Conservative acceptance of mass unemployment and the extremism of the Labour Party."

Mr. Jenkins, who quit British politics to become president of the European Common Market's executive commission in 1977, returned last year to help found the new party and was named its

first leader Friday after a postal ballot of the 65,000 members.

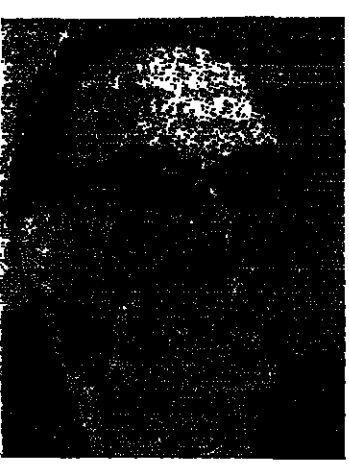
Unemployment, close to a record three million, is a constant embarrassment to the government, whose critics accuse it of ignoring the problem in its battle against inflation.

### Labour's setback

But by fixing on joblessness, Mr. Jenkins also stole a march on the troubled Labour Party, whose remaining mass appeal lies in its promise to put the unemployed back to work.

The Labour Party, torn by infighting between the increasingly powerful extreme left and the more moderate old guard, has already lost many supporters and 27 members of parliament to the 15-month-old Social Democratic Party.

But Mr. Jenkins, once a Labour home secretary (interior minister) and chancellor of the exchequer



Roy Jenkins

(finance minister), said his party was gunning for Conservative votes too.

The Social Democrats' popularity fell sharply over the last few months in surge of support for the government over its handling of

the Falklands conflict with Argentina.

But Mr. Jenkins said the British people were turning from the distraction of the crisis to their own country's problems.

"It is now clear that the optimistic noises about the economy which ministers were orchestrated to make a month or so ago were falsely based. Recovery is not on the way. Unemployment is not coming down," he said.

Mr. Jenkins won the leadership contest against his more radical rival, former Foreign Secretary David Owen, 44.

### Links with Liberals

Mr. Jenkins said he would have talks after later with David Steel, leader of the centrist Liberal Party which joined the Social Democrats in an electoral alliance last September.

Political commentators said Mr.

Jenkins' victory would ensure a smooth future for the alliance, which he has always regarded as essential to the success of the new movement.

Mr. Jenkins is seen as favourite to lead the alliance into the next general election, due by May 1984. Mr. Steel, 43, has made clear he would defer to him but not to Dr. Owen.

The London Times said Saturday the chances of the alliance winning the next election seemed slight and Mr. Jenkins' task would be to fight Labour for a place as a credible alternative to the conservatives.

"There is no future for the SDP or for the alliance as a party of the indeterminate centre," The Times said in an editorial.

"They will have to fashion a coherent policy for the moderate left. The challenge for Mr. Jenkins is not to be diverted from this task."



## MIDDLE EAST

This is the foreign policy excerpts of President Reagan's June 30 news conference.

Question: Mr. President, there are some who say that by failing to condemn the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and refusing to cut off arms to the invading armies, the United States and Israeli policies have become—and goals—have become identical. Is there a difference, what is it?

Also, is there a difference between the Soviet slaughter of Afghans, which the United States has condemned so often, and the killing of Lebanese and the displaced people of Palestine? If so, what's the difference?

The president: Helen, you've asked a question—or several questions that I have to walk a very narrow line in answering.

There's no question but that we had hoped for a diplomatic settlement and believed there could have been a diplomatic settlement in the Middle East, in that situation.

We were not warned or notified of the invasion that was going to take place.

On the other hand, there had been a breaking of the ceasefire, which had held for about eleven months in that area.

I think there are differences between some of these things that are going on and things like just the outright invasion of Afghanistan by a foreign power determined to impose its will on another country. We have a situation in Lebanon where there was a force, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), literally a government within a government and with its own army, and they had pursued aggression themselves across a border by way of rocket firing and artillery barrages.

But the situation is so complicated and the goals that we would like to pursue are what are dictating our conduct right now. We want the bloodshed to end, there's no question about that. We didn't want it to start, but we've seen Lebanon for seven years now divided into several factions, each faction with its own militia, not a government in control. We have seen, as I've said, this PLO and we've seen the invasion of other forces, the presence of the Syrians in Lebanon.

Right now, our goals are, as for the first time in seven years the Lebanese seem to be trying to get together and their factions have come together seeking a way to have a central government and have control of their own country and to have a single Lebanese army, that is one of the goals we would like to see.

The other goals would be the guaranteeing of the southern border of Israel, that there would be no longer a force in Lebanon that could, when it chose, create acts of terror across that border.

And the third goal is to get all the foreign forces, Syrians, Israelis and the armed PLO, out of Lebanon, and we're—

Q: People have been displaced in Palestine.

A: Yes, and I signed a bill this morning for \$50 million, in aid for Lebanon there, where several hundred thousand of those Palestinians are. I don't think they were all displaced from one area and they have been refugees now into ongoing generations.

I think when I say PLO one has to differentiate between the PLO and the Palestinians. And out of this, also, we have another goal, and it's been our goal for quite some time. And that is to, once and for all—when these other things are accomplished, once and for all, to deal with the problem of the Palestinians and settle that problem within the proposals and the suggestions that were made in the Camp David accords.

Q: Mr. President, by all accounts Secretary of State Haig offered to resign several times. Why did you accept his offer this time? And what are you going to be doing to make sure that the sort of problems that led to his resignation don't occur again?

A: Once again you ask a question upon which, when I accepted his resignation, I made a statement that I would have no further comments on that or take no questions on it. He only once offered to—or came in with a resignation and submitted his resignation to me. Whatever else had been heard was never—that was never in any conversation between us. And he presented his resignation and I, with great regret and sorrow—and that's not just a platitude: I really mean it—accepted that resignation.

I must say at the same time I also stated—and I will state again—his service to his country and his service to our administration has been all that could be desired, and I have profited and benefited by his wisdom and his suggestions, and he made his letter of resignation plain. And to save further time from any of you, as I

said the first day, I will comment no further on that.

Q: Mr. President, looking to the future, there were some problems in this area—in the foreign policy area. Can you say if there are going to be any changes or if anything will be done differently so that the sort of problems that led to his resignation won't reoccur?

A: There's going to be no change in policy. Foreign policy is—comes from the Oval Office and with the help of a fine secretary of state. And I've had that fine secretary of state. And I must say, fortunately for the country, for the administration, as Secretary Haig leaves his replacement is a man with



"Darned fool albatross has shot itself! Get some wings from the quartermaster and get us out of here!"

great experience and a man of unquestioned integrity, and I think we're all fortunate that we have been able to have such a replacement.

My system has been one, and always has been one, not of having a synthesis presented to me of where there are conflicting ideas and then it's boiled down and I get a single option to approve or disapprove. I prefer debate and discussion. I debate all those who have an interest in a certain issue and a reason for that interest to have their say, not be—sit around as "yes" men. And then I make my decision based on what I have heard in that discussion, and that will be the procedure we'll follow.

Q: Thank you, Mr. President. What I wanted to ask you is whether you felt—even though you won't discuss the reasons for Secretary Haig's resignation or why you accepted it—whether you feel that coming at the time of this crisis in the Middle East, that you should have accepted his resignation. What could have propelled you to accept the resignation in the middle of such a crisis, and do you think it has undermined our ability to conduct foreign policy with confidence abroad?

A: No, I don't believe it has, and I think part of this is because the continuity that anyone can see with the replacement by—or nominee, George Shultz. I just have to say that there is no easy time for a secretary of state to resign. I don't know of a time that we've been here in which there has not been some crisis, something of that kind going on, and there are several hot spots in the world other than these that we've touched upon. So there just is no easy time for that to happen.

Q: How do you reply to those who say that there is confusion in your foreign policy?

A: I would respond by saying that I think that we've been pursuing a foreign policy that is sound, that we've had great successes in a number of areas with this.

Granted, we have some problems in the world that we would like to be helpful in and we've not secured—or been the help that we would like to have been. But when we came here our own national defenses were in disarray, we have started the rebuilding of those defenses.

There was great question, with the terrible tragedy in Egypt, that the Camp David first call for the return of the Sinai might not be carried out. It was carried out. We have just had 11 months of ceasefire thanks to the Herculean efforts of Phil Habib who has been there and performing Yeoman service keeping the lid on that situation. We offered our help and, again, Secretary Haig did a superb-human job in trying to prevent bloodshed in the South Atlantic situation regarding the Falklands. We were unable to succeed in that to persuade the aggressive party to leave the islands and then have a peaceful solution to the problem. But I wouldn't refuse to do it again in a like situation. I thought we had a proper place in trying to solve that. But the southern part of Africa, the independence of Namibia—which was on—dead in the water; there we have made great progress and we are very optimistic about what might take place. I think there was disarray with our European allies. I think that has been largely eliminated and they have confidence in us once again.

So I think that we're progressing very well with what we're trying to accomplish. Yes?

Q: Mr. President, what steps are you prepared to take if Israel invades Beirut—West Beirut, it can only be because you have given Israel a green light to do so. Have you done so? Will you? And what will be your attitude if Israel goes into West Beirut?

A: This is a question, again where I have to beg your tolerance—within the delicacy of the negotiations that are going on in the—trying to achieve those three major points that I men-

tioned. There's just no way that I could comment on or speculate about what might happen because I don't want anything that might in any way affect those negotiations, all of which involve the very things that you're asking about, and I just have to remain silent on those.

Q: Mr. President, in 1976, when another secretary of state left under another president, you were critical of the explanations given and called for a fuller explanation.

With all due respect, sir, don't you think that the American people deserve to know more of the reasons that led to the departure of Secretary Haig?

A: Lou, if I thought that there was something involved in this that the American people needed to know, with regard to their own welfare, then I would be frank with the American people and tell them.

And I think if we're recalling the same previous resignation, I think there were some things that indicated that maybe there was something where there were sides in which the American people needed to know for their own judgement.

Q: If I could follow up, sir. Then you think that the entire explanation has been given as far as is necessary?

A: Yes, I don't think there's anything that in any way would benefit the people to know or that will in any way affect their good judgement.

Q: Mr. President, many Arab states are saying that if Israel invades Beirut—West Beirut, it can only be because you have given Israel a green light to do so. Have you done so? Will you? And what will be your attitude if Israel goes into West Beirut?

A: Sam, again this is the type of question in which, with the negotiations at the point they are, that I can't answer. I would like to say this: No, I've given no green light whatsoever. And an impression that I know some of the

neighbouring states there have had from the beginning is that somehow we are aware of this and we gave permission or something. No, we were caught as much by surprise as anyone, and we wanted a diplomatic solution and believe there could have been one.

Q: But, sir, if I may, last week your deputy press secretary said that when Prime Minister Begin was here, he promised you that Israel would go no further into Beirut.

A: I think also—here's not having heard the conversation between Prime Minister Begin and myself, that what he called a promise actually was in a discussion in which, to be more accurate, the prime minister had said to me that they didn't want to and that they had not wanted to from the beginning.

Q: So it was not a promise not to do it.

A: No.

Q: Mr. President, I don't know if I'll succeed where others have failed before. I understand your reluctance to discuss the Haig resignation. But two specific questions have seemed to arise from that resignation. Do you think that there were mixed signals sent to the Middle East which resulted in the PLO getting one impression, that you were pressing the Israelis to withdraw, while the rest of the administration was trying to maintain pressure on the PLO to evacuate and disarm?

And the second one is, did you sort of blind-side your own State Department when you suddenly made the decision to take your most severe option on the pipeline, leaving the State Department dangling to explain to Western Europe?

A: No, there was no blind-siding on that—I'll take the last part first—that was fully discussed and has been several times in the cabinet.

There were differences of opinion about the extent to which we would do it or whether we would

do it at all. And I had to come down, as I did at the first, on the side of what I thought was principle.

As to conflicting signals, no, I know there have been rumours about that. No, we have been in constant communication through the State Department with Phil Habib and taking much of our lead from his reporting of what's going on there and what we can or can't do that would—might be helpful. And, well, naturally there are times such as I've had conversations with ambassadors. But everything that is discussed is then related to whoever was not present—National Security Council, the national security advisor, State Department so that at all times and there has never been any dual track or confusion with regard to our communications.

Q: Mr. President, some Israeli officials have acknowledged in recent days the use of cluster bombs in the war in Lebanon. How much does this concern you?

A: It concerns me very much, as the whole thing does, and, Judy, we have a review going now, as we must by law, of the use of weapons and whether American weapons sold there were used offensively and not defensively, and that situation is very ambiguous. The only statement that we have heard so far with regard to the cluster bomb was one military official—Israeli official—has apparently made that statement publicly and we know no more about it than what we ourselves have read in the press. But the review is going forward and the review that would lead to whether we believe there was a question of this being an offensive attack or whether it was in self defence.

When I said ambiguous you must recall that prior to this attack Soviet-built rockets and 180 millimetre cannons were shelling villages across the border in Israel and causing civilian casualties.

The press: Thank you, Mr. president.

## Israel's policy of liquidation in Lebanon

By Michael Adams

"ISRAEL does not covet one single square inch of Lebanese soil". My heart sank when I heard Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, say this in a television interview on June 21. For I remembered vividly how one of his predecessors, Levi Eshkol, had said on the opening day of the June War in 1967 that "Israel has no intention of annexing even one foot of Arab territory".

Today Mr. Begin's meeting with a more sceptical response — than Eshkol received — in Europe, at least, although the capacity of the American for self-delusion about Israel and its intentions seems to be unlimited. For, in the 15 years that have elapsed since 1967, Israel has annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and has expropriated so much of the West Bank that its annexation expected any day now — will merely formalise and already existing state of affairs.

And so will doubtless prove with the Lebanon, whose invasion have provided for those with eyes to see a significant pointer to Israel's underlying intentions in the Middle East and the methods by which the Israelis hope to achieve them.

As in 1967 a determined effort is being made to disguise the intentions and to mislead public opinion inside and outside Israel about the methods the Israelis are using in the Lebanon. In a half-page advertisement in the Guardian and other newspapers the Zionist Federation of Great Britain has claimed that the invasion was aimed at "liberating Israel's civilian population from continuous acts of terror and aggression." But every authority agrees, including the Guardian, The Times and the British foreign secretary, that it was Israel itself and not the Palestinians who broke the ceasefire along Israel's northern border and that the PLO had in fact shown considerable restraint in the face of Israeli bombing raids on South Lebanon and Beirut.

The Zionist Federation's advertisement went on to assert, with what in other circumstances might have been taken for a macabre sense of humour, that in the Lebanese operation "the Israel defence forces took maximum precautions to ensure that the civilian population would not be harmed."

The casualty figures from the Lebanon cannot yet be precisely determined, partly because the destruction is on such a terrible scale and many bodies are still buried in the ruins, but also because the Israeli authorities have done their best to prevent any independent witnesses, especially the officials and relief workers of the United Nations and its agencies, from going to see for themselves the extent of the carnage. Preliminary estimates published by the Lebanese government put the dead at 10,000-12,000 Lebanese and Palestinians and the injured at about twice that number.

Israel's casualties numbered 260 dead — giving a ratio of approximately 50 Arabs killed (most of them civilians) for every Israeli soldier. The disproportion and the fact that so much of the slaughter was caused by Israel's ferocious use of air power against largely undefended civilian targets, have raised a terrible question mark over the motivation for the invasion and the true intentions of those who ordered it.

From the outset the military operation has borne the stamp of Israel's controversial Defence Minister, Ariel Sharon, a man who established a reputation as a ruthless leader of border raids against the Arabs in the 1950s. More recently, when he was serving under Moshe Dayan as minister of defence, Dayan found it necessary to discipline Sharon for the extreme brutality with which he suppressed the resistance movement in Gaza.

After seeing his advancement blocked for many years by the enemies he had made, Sharon came into his own when Mr. Begin was re-elected to office last year in the atmosphere of undisguised extremist nationalism. Begin shared his determination to break the passive resistance of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and to impose there a permanent Israeli dominion. With his own terrorist background, Begin had no scruples about the strongarm methods which Sharon immediately employed. The two of them represented the tough

school of Jewish nationalists whose prophet was Jabotinsky.

For Jabotinsky and for those like him who carry Zionism to its logical conclusion, it was always obvious that the Zionist objective could only be achieved by force. It was wishful thinking to suppose that the Arab population of Palestine could be persuaded by any other means to abandon their birthright. Sooner or later this human obstacle would have to be removed.

Mr. Begin's government, especially since Gen. Sharon became its guiding spirit, has been the first government in Israel to face this crucial problem fairly and squarely. Probing the limits to which it was safe to go without losing American support, it has ventured further and further into the realm of open confrontation with the Arabs. And it has been reassured to find every time that at worst, after bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor or shooting a dozen teenagers on the West Bank, or annexing the Golan Heights, the Americans might delay the next shipment of F-16 fighter bombers for a couple of weeks.

Encouraged, Mr. Begin and his colleagues have gradually raised their sights. Abandoning all pretence of compromise and the fiction that "autonomy" for the Palestinians had any real meaning they have moved closer and closer to their real goal of annexing the West Bank and Gaza and transforming them outright into districts of their Greater Israel. But still there remains that tiresome human obstacle: the Palestinian people.

When Gen. Sharon persuaded Begin to allow him to embark on the invasion of Lebanon, was his aim merely to eliminate the PLO as a fighting organisation? Or was there a different, a much wider

Israeli annexations, since 1967 will doubtless prove with the Lebanon, whose invasion have provided for those with eyes to see a significant pointer to Israel's intentions in the Middle East and the methods used to achieve them.

objective? It is a question many people have asked and the most authoritative answer to it has come from a man who has been closely associated for longer than anyone else now longer than anyone else now living with the Zionist movement and the emergence of the Jewish state, the former president of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldman.

In the course of an interview in the Guardian on June 18, Dr. Goldman told the paper's Paris correspondent that he thought the Israeli action in Lebanon "out of all proportion to the threat faced on the northern border" (of Israel). And he went on to say, in what was surely a carefully considered judgement: "The apparent aim is to liquidate the Palestinian people — something you cannot do to four million people."

For a Jew and a friend of Israel, that must have been a dreadful thought to frame. But I believe it was a true verdict and that the Israeli intention in Lebanon has not been to minimise the enemy casualties but, on the contrary, to make them as heavy as possible, as part of a deliberate policy to intimidate, to terrorise, to persuade Palestinians and Lebanese alike, and the rest of the Arab World as well, that so terrible is Israel's strong arm that anything is better than to stand in the way of it.

It may be the right way to solve the Palestine problem — but I doubt it. And when it's all over in the Lebanon, the Israelis will still have to find a way out of their terrible dilemma of how to find the means, other than war, by which to live in peace.

— The Guardian

Michael Adams is editor-in-chief of Middle East International

Handwritten signature: Michael Adams







# Despite the past, Vietnamese have to live after all

Asia Editor Alain Cass, on his first visit to Vietnam, records his early impressions of a country struggling to reconstruct after the ravages of war.

HANOI — The Soviet-built Sukhoi airliner, distinguished by its red flag and single gold star, is parked at the extreme end of Bangkok airport. Its isolation underscores the fact that this once-weekly flight from Thailand to Hanoi, capital of Vietnam, is exceptional.

There is a subdued air of excitement on board as we taxi across the main runway to pick up 12 Vietnamese airmen whose aircraft crash-landed in mysterious circumstances on Thailand's border with Kampuchea four months ago.

The airmen are going home after weeks of interrogation, seen off by hordes of photographers and unsmiling Thai officials. It is a vivid reminder of Hanoi's uneasy relationship with its neighbours for whom Vietnam, with its 200,000 troops in Kampuchea and 40,000 more in Laos, is the enemy.

On board, the twelve, beside themselves with joy, are given a hero's welcome. A Vietnamese official, tears pouring down his face, embraces each one. It is a rare glimpse of private joy.

At Hanoi airport, they are met by a small contingent of airforce personnel in baggy uniforms carrying bouquets of flowers. There is something intimate, like a family home-coming, about the occasion.

## Feeling of isolation

Hanoi airport gives a feeling of the country's isolation after more than three decades of war. A

single building set amid empty fields. One Soviet airliner sits on the tarmac and a dozen airport personnel silently meander around on bicycles.

Formalities are quick, courteous and simple. There are fewer than 1,000 foreign travellers in Vietnam at any one time. If you have been allowed in, it is assumed you have been thoroughly vetted.

The single iron bridge which crosses the Red River to Hanoi still bears the scars of high altitude bombing by American B-52s, its twisted girders black with rust. The bridge is a great leveller. A senior Soviet official's car, stuck between a military lorry and an oxen cart crawling across, is overtaken by pedestrians and an endless stream of cyclists.

An invading army trying to take the capital without a pontoon would grind to a halt just here.

My guide, Mr. Thuan, tells me they are building two more bridges, one with the help of Soviets who took over when the Chinese pulled out after their invasion of Vietnam in 1979.

Mr. Thuan is a genial sort. He works for the foreign ministry, learnt his English in New Zealand and smiles a lot. He is the proud owner of a French motorcycle which cost him the princely sum of \$600 on his salary of 130 dong a month (\$14). This is a small miracle of thrift.

He spent the war with the U.S. in the South, fighting for three years. He was wounded and was pulled out. "Sometimes," he says,

"I thought I would not survive and today I wonder whether I could go through all that again."

There are no private cars in Hanoi, other than those used by foreigners and the handful of officials who drive Soviet limousines. Petrol is scarce and tightly rationed. Internal flights have to be cancelled quite often because of sudden fuel shortages.

Last year the Soviet Union, which supplies Vietnam with 1.6 million tonnes of oil a year, upped the price by 200 per cent—not a popular move. There are a few 30-year-old trams and some buses, but people mostly use bicycles and even they are privileged. A two-wheeler costs around 1,000 dong or eight months' wages for most officials.

Hanoi, the former capital of French Tonkin, is the legacy of a fallen empire. Large elegant villas decay in the sweltering heat of summer. The streets are wide and full of trees dotted with purple bougainvillea. Here and there the wreck of a downed U.S. bomber is displayed in a front garden. One official received me on armchairs made out of the remains of a B-52.

Everywhere there are men in khaki, wearing the jungle green pith helmet with red star which, during the "American war," came to symbolise the Vietcong guerrillas.

## Relaxed warrior race

The Vietnamese, outwardly at least, seem the most relaxed warrior race in the world. The Hanoians are fond of sitting in the tiny parks: of late, long hair has begun to make an appearance.

Abba T-shirts manufactured in one of the hundred back-street shops of the Chinese quarter, flash past on bicycles. Since the capture of Saigon seven years ago Communism going South has crossed Western decadence going North.

In the back streets, not far from the huge mausoleum which houses the remains of Ho Che Minh, father of Vietnamese Communism, a small Buddhist temple is crammed with worshippers burning incense. A huge alabaster bust of Uncle Ho decorates the front altar. The nasal chant is occasionally drowned by rock music from a nearby shop.

At six in the evening, the Catholic cathedral is full of the faithful. The cardinal sits in a front pew. Religion, traditionally a powerful force in Vietnam, is tolerated but not encouraged. A priest tells me: "We have 20,000 Catholics in Hanoi, 100,000 in North Vietnam. The problem is priests. Since 1954, we have only been allowed to ordain 10 priests in Hanoi. Normally," he meant before Communists took over, "it would have been 10 a year."

Everywhere there are pictures of dead heroes, reminders of the ever-present war. At the security office, where foreigners go to be registered, there are portraits of three men. One died in 1966 in South Vietnam, the second in the war with China, the third more recently in Kampuchea.

Nobody seems to know just how many Vietnamese have died in the past 30 years. One estimate puts the number of dead and wounded at 15 million, but an official told me: "Frankly, we have not

counted. For every family there is someone—and the number of orphans is countless, countless. This is borne out by driving through the countryside, where every few miles there is a monument surrounded by small graves, topped with a red star in the middle.

## Never a fat Vietnamese

War, and more recently, economic sanctions, have bitten deep. Daily life is a struggle and feeding oneself is the major preoccupation. Most shops are virtually bare. You never see a fat Vietnamese.

Subsided food—a few kilos of rice per month, one kilo of beef, half a kilo of sugar—is usually reserved for officials with fixed salaries. It is in desperately short supply. The balance is made up in the free market, which the government tolerates, but prices there are up to ten times the official ones.

A kilo of meat, perhaps 4 dong in government shops, sells for between 50 and 60 dong on the free market. A chicken, a rare prize, can cost twice that.

And yet luxuries change hands even here in the North: A motorcycle is somehow imported by "a friend of a friend" through Haiphong Harbour. How?

"People trade," says a foreign student who speaks Vietnamese and who has lived there for two years. "They get their relatives abroad to send them goods which they sell. If they are lucky, and work in a city store, they buy there and sell on the free market. They have to live after all."

— Financial Times news feature

## 'We' are to blame

WE ARABS have the habit of diverting our attention away from the real issues and of getting engaged, among ourselves, in verbal accusations and counter-accusations. Nowadays, we have managed to get U.S. President Ronald Reagan to play this game with us.

Some of us maintain that they are positively sure the U.S. government has given the green light for the Israelis to invade Lebanon. Yet, they are not taking any action towards such a U.S. move. Furthermore, the Arabs do not seem to believe in their "beliefs" unless Mr. Reagan himself utters those "beliefs" explicitly. And even then, they would put the whole affair under the rug, wishing that the U.S. president had never said it, and that they had never uttered the accusation in the first place.

What if Mr. Reagan did admit publicly that the U.S. had been behind the invasion of Lebanon? What would the Arabs' reaction be? Most likely they would do nothing, except accuse him of forgetting the diplomatic niceties by publicly announcing the secret that everybody knows. The Arabs would then go on to find another pastime story in the

chain of accusation and counter-accusations.

We Arabs must one day start blaming ourselves before blaming foreign countries. How can we ask foreign countries to politically and morally support our stand if such a stand does not exist, is not agreed upon, or is so transient and volatile? How can we ask for assistance from foreign countries if we are not assisting one another? How can we ask the U.S. to stop offering financial assistance to Israel if our funds are part of the money used for that purpose? How reliable allies have we proved to be, and why should foreign countries support us?

We may claim that there exist international political confinements dictating our policy. But so is the case with foreign countries, peoples and leaders. If the Arabs justify the restrictions for themselves, why do they negate them on others? If the Arabs do not know exactly what they want, how can they expect the world to understand them rationally and deal with them on a mutual, intelligent basis? In some situations, "putting up with it" proves to be more beneficial than launching hollow verbal attacks.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Foreign ministers should act before it is too late

The special committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers to handle the situation in Lebanon seems, to our disappointment, to be trying to bring about a reconciliation between the Palestinians and the Lebanese Falangists. This can mean one of two things: That the Arabs have not yet arrived

The Arabs, meanwhile, have to tackle another problem which they cannot overlook at this stage...that is Washington's attempts to impose hegemony on Lebanon and the whole Arab Nation. The Arabs cannot avoid tackling this problem, and they have to face this possibility courageously. They should make it clear that they are serious and determined to resist such attempts. They should also make it clear that they would never sacrifice the Palestine Liberation Organisation since this, in fact, means a sacrifice of Arab dignity. The foreign ministers' committee should address itself to the real problems and should try to act now before it is too late.

### Al Dustour: Arab summit necessary at this stage

The six-member committee set up by the Arab foreign ministers to deal with the situation in Lebanon ended its meetings on Friday without arriving at a positive result that could help Lebanon in repelling Israel's invasion or assisting the Palestine Liberation Organisation in resisting a conspiracy directed against its own existence. The committee's failure to tackle such issues has been expected from the very beginning, since such a committee is not up to the level of the current serious events. The conspiracy against the Arab Nation is so immense and its political and military dimensions are far-reaching. It is not possible for such a committee to take practical decisions versus the conspiracy. Such task should be handled by Arab leaders themselves who can take political and military decisions since they are responsible for the fate of their nation.

All that the ministerial committee was able to do was to make arrangements for contacts with

U.N. Security Council members seeking their help in ending Israel's occupation of Lebanon and lifting the siege on Beirut. Such poor resolution will not, of course, stem Israel's aggression on Lebanon. Israel's expected assault on Beirut cannot wait until the foreign ministers hold their contacts with the U.N. Security Council members. The Arabs should realise that Israel's determination to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is designed to destroy Palestinian military power, and this is, of course, a prelude to liquidating the Palestine problem.

Needless to say that the Israelis are escalating their acts of aggression on the Arab Nation because they enjoy the full backing and support of the United States, and therefore, the Arab countries should send Washington a final ultimatum to restrain Israel. Such ultimatum can only be issued by Arab heads of state, hence the importance of an Arab summit at this crucial stage.

## 'Apologise or leave' is the theme in New Zealand politics

By David Barber  
Reuter

WELLINGTON — New Zealand's National Party, which governs with an overall voting majority of one in the 92-seat parliament, has been plunged into turmoil by the forced resignation of a cabinet minister.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, a punchy and abrasive politician who has led the country and his party since 1975, forced the departure of Works and Housing Minister Derek Quigley last week, saying one of his speeches had "embarrassed, offended and angered" his cabinet colleagues.

Mr. Quigley, 50, long regarded as one of the party's brightest stars, resigned, but Mr. Muldoon admitted he had offered him the alternative of apologising to his colleagues.

It was no choice for Mr. Quigley, who was never close to Mr. Muldoon and who played a leading role in an abortive bid to oust him from the leadership in 1980.

## Standards of honesty

He told newsmen he could not compromise his standards of honesty by apologising for saying something he believed in.

Mr. Quigley, who had publicly raised doubts about the wisdom of a massive government programme of energy development that it favoured by Mr. Muldoon, thus became the first New Zealand cabinet minister to resign over disagreements with his colleagues in 49 years.

The affair was little less than a sensation in New Zealand politics, which have been traditionally

marked by consensus and compromise.

It even raised the prospect of the government falling, because Mr. Quigley refused to say whether he would resign his South Island seat of Rangiora, held with a 928-vote majority in last November's general election.

The National Party, which has governed since 1960, apart from a three-year spell when the opposition Labour Party held power, currently has 47 seats against Labour's 43, and the minority Social Credit Party's two. With the National Party providing the speaker, it has an overall one-vote majority in the unicameral (one-house) parliament.

The National Party has a poor record in by-elections. If it lost Rangiora to Labour, the Social Credit Party would hold the balance of power—a situation observers agree that would soon force another general election.

Mr. Quigley is still keeping Mr. Muldoon and the country guessing. But the signs are that he will stay on the backbenches, joining a small group of another dissident National Party members of parliament who are thorns in the prime minister's side.

Mr. Quigley earned Mr. Muldoon's ire with a speech to National Party youth members on June 7, in which he questioned a government commitment to spending billions of dollars over the next few years on a number of projects designed to make oil-starved New Zealand self-sufficient in energy resources.

The policy, called "think big" by the government, was a major plank of its manifesto at last November's election.

## Neither understood nor supported

"Clearly 'think big' is neither understood nor supported at this stage by the majority of New Zealanders," Mr. Quigley said. He spoke of the "substantial risks" involved in the energy projects and asked whether the "phenomenal" overseas borrowing involved would not deprive New Zealand's traditional farming and manufacturing industries of the capital investment they need to expand.

In an apparent swipe at Mr. Muldoon's way of governing, Mr. Quigley called on "governments to accept that their role is not to dictate but to listen, explain and guide."

All this was anathema to Mr. Muldoon, who has pinned New Zealand's economic survival to the "think big" philosophy. He said Mr. Quigley had done considerable damage in the eyes of the public to the National Party and to the government and gave him his "apologise-or-resign" choice.

The resignation provoked grassroots protests from National Party members around the country, where Mr. Quigley—a proponent of free enterprise and less government interference in the economy—has a big following. Backbench National M.P.s joined the row, claiming it was not

just Mr. Quigley's speech that had provoked his sacking. They recalled his part in the unsuccessful move to topple Mr. Muldoon and replace him with his then deputy, Brian Talboys, while he was on an overseas trip in late 1980.

National Party backbencher Mike Moynihan said Mr. Quigley's only crime was that he had the temerity to speak out.

## Law is what he says

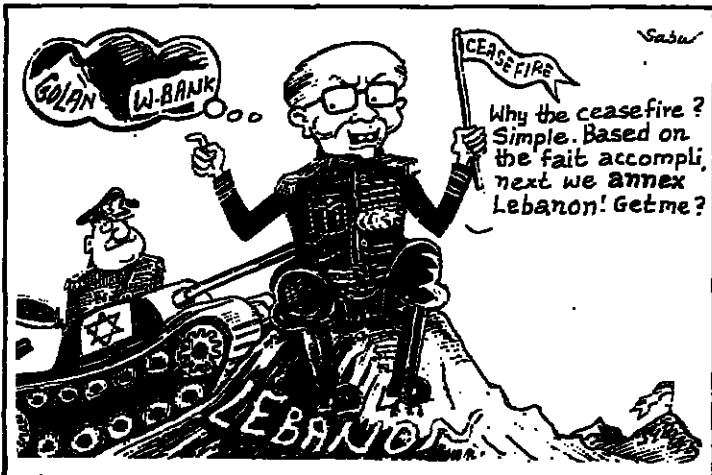
Of Mr. Muldoon, he said: "The law is effectively what he says it is—if you don't like it you can go."

Norman Jones, another backbencher whose independent stands have often angered the prime minister, said: "He's going to have to face up to the fact that he can't have everything his own way. You can't surround yourself with sycophants all the time in cabinet."

With the government's parliamentary majority so finely balanced, observers agree there is little prospect of a new move to oust Mr. Muldoon as leader, though many of the National Party's 200,000 registered members around the country dislike his aggressive style.

And a public opinion poll just published—but taken last month before the Quigley affair blew up—showed that National is increasing its popularity over Labour with voters.

The parties both attracted 39 per cent of the popular vote at the general election.



## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
12:30 ..... Koran  
12:40 ..... Wimbledon Tennis  
12:50 ..... Arabic Series  
06:05 ..... Religious Programme  
07:00 ..... Arabic Programme  
07:30 ..... Religious Programme  
07:45 ..... Religious Programme  
08:00 ..... News in Arabic  
08:30 ..... Arabic Series  
09:40 ..... Health and Life  
10:00 ..... Arabic Series  
11:10 ..... News in Arabic

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**  
05:45 World Cup Football: France v. Ireland  
07:00 ..... News in French  
07:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
08:00 ..... News in Arabic  
08:30 ..... Focus  
08:50 World Cup Football: USSR v. Poland  
09:45 ..... News in English  
World Cup continues

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
A party on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Sign on  
07:01 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
07:40 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Bulletin  
08:30 ..... Pop Session  
11:00 ..... Sign off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
13:03 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:30 ..... Science Report  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Instruments  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Listener's Choice  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:03 ..... Jazz Hour  
19:30 ..... News Bulletin  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:03 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... Close down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 News 06:30 Wimbledon  
06:45 Financial Review 06:55  
07:00 World News 07:05  
07:15 Letterbox  
07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter  
08:00 News 08:30  
08:45 Jazz for the Aching 09:00 World News  
09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From  
09:30 Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah  
and Company 10:00 World News 10:05  
10:15 The People's Voice  
11:00 World News 11:05 British Press  
Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45  
Sports Review 12:15 The Art of Julian  
Bran 12:30 Religious Service 13:00  
World News 13:05 News About Britain  
13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of  
the Week 14:30 Commend Performance  
15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary  
15:15 Wimbledon — Men's Final 16:30  
Wimbledon 18:30 World News 18:35  
Financial Review 18:45 Letter from  
America 19:00 Financial Review 19:05  
Medicine 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports  
and 20:00 World News 20:05 News  
about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswatch  
20:30 25 Years of Rock 21:15 The Hobbit  
21:30 The Great Media Robbery  
22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary  
22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half  
Hour 23:00 The Post 23:15 International  
Sports Special 23:45 On Wings  
of Song 24:00 World News 00:05 Science  
in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45  
Sports and 01:00 World News 01:05  
Commentary 01:15 Letter from  
America 01:30 Conductor's Gallery

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News  
and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons  
17:30 Issues in the News 16:00 Special  
English News 18:10 Words and their  
Stories 18:15 Special English Features  
People in America 18:30 Music USA:  
Standards 19:00 News and New Producers  
(USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30  
Studio One 20:00 Special English:  
News/Words and their stories, feature  
"People in America" 20:30 Music USA  
(Standards) 21:00 News and Topical  
Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues  
in the News 22:00 Special English:  
News/Words and their stories 22:15 The  
Concert Hall 22:30 News and New Producers  
USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30  
Studio One

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42003  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Hays Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qatta' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mustazah, Jabbal L'awdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.  
Papad L'awdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Ums Amman Club. Meetings every

first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lower Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
P.O. Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal L'awdeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 66428.  
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal Amman, 43453.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian Catholic Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

02:43 ..... Imrak  
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### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

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## FEATURES

# Confucianism plays a vital role in day-to-day life of South Korean rulers and people alike

By Allan Reditt  
Reuter

SEOUL — There have been 24 changes in the South Korean government in the first six months of 1982, most due to principles laid down by a Chinese philosopher born 551 years before Jesus Christ.

The philosopher was Confucius (551-478 B.C.). Although relatively few people practise Confucianism in modern-day South Korea, his influence on the thinking and behaviour of the rulers and citizens of the country as a whole remains paramount.

Outgoing Prime Minister Yoo Chang-Soon, dismissed by President Chun Doo Hwan last week

after a multi-million U.S. dollar loan scandal rocked the country, reiterated Confucius's concept of responsibility in his farewell remarks.

Mr. Yoo said he had no regrets about stepping down because he held himself responsible for a recent series of tragic incidents that had befallen the republic.

He reminded his audience that when natural calamities befell the old Korean dynasties, public officials attributed the disasters to their lack of virtue and resigned.

And it remains so in South Korea today.

Confucianism was formally adopted as Korea's state religion and code of conduct in A.D. 1392 when the Yi dynasty was estab-

lished.

Despite the overthrow of the dynasty by Japanese colonialists in 1910 and hundreds of years of Christianity and Buddhism, the principles of Confucian behaviour have survived.

The latest cabinet reshuffle was the third in a month and stemmed from a scandal on the unofficial loan market in which an ex-intelligence chief and his wife were the central characters.

Prime Minister Yoo said he felt he had to go because he was ultimately responsible for ministers who should have prevented manipulations of the loan markets which allegedly enabled ex-deputy chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)

Lee Chol-Hi and his wife to amass a fortune.

Finance Minister Rha Woong-Bae, who was also replaced, was responsible for banking supervision which failed to detect the loopholes alleged to have used by the couple and an alleged abuse of power by several presidents of state-controlled banks.

Energy and Resources Minister Lee Sun-Ki went because of the involvement and subsequent arrest of an uncle of President Chun Doo Hwan's wife for allowing the loan couple to use his name to influence businessmen.

The uncle, ex-Gen. Lee Kyu-Kwang, was president of the state-run Korea Mining Prom-

otion Corporation and therefore under the ministry of energy and resources.

Justice Minister Chung Chee-Kun, for his part, went because he was the chief state prosecutor on the case and had altered his assessment of who was responsible several times leading to charges of a cover-up.

On June 2, Foreign Minister Lho Shin-Yong was dismissed. He was widely thought to be held responsible for failing to secure a six-billion U.S. dollar loan from Japan.

Two weeks earlier, President Chun sacked 11 of his 22-member cabinet. The opposition had wanted him to get rid of all the ministers saying they should all

share responsibility for national setbacks.

Interior Minister Suh Chung-Hwa quit in April after a deranged policeman went berserk killing 56 villagers with hand-grenades and rifle. The police were under his ministry so he deemed himself responsible.

In January, President Chun changed his Prime Minister Nam Duck-Woo and five ministers. The reason given was so that fresh air could be breathed into the economy, or, in Confucian terms, they were being held responsible for failure to reverse the recession.

The opposition is still not satisfied with the extent of the purges and has demanded the removal of Deputy Prime Minister and

Economic Planning Minister Kim Joon-Sung and Education Minister Lee Kyu-Ho.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim was equally responsible with ex-Finance Minister Rha for failing to prevent the loan scandal, they say.

As for Education Minister Lee, the opposition wants him to accept responsibility for campus unrest and an embarrassing scandal involving a high school teacher and several schoolgirls.

Confucianism has relatively few adherents in modern South Korea — 5.2 million out of a population of 39 million compared with 11 million Buddhists and nine million Christians.

But the social mores of Confucianism are still largely retained

by converts to Buddhism and Christianity in their everyday lives.

Apart from an acute sense of responsibility, whereby an interior minister blames himself for the actions of a mad policeman he has never met, the other social norms are filial piety, respect for elders and loyalty to leadership.

In the past, Yi dynasty kings would fast as a penance following a crop failure and some farmers blamed President Chun for disastrous weather that ruined the rice harvest in 1980.

But President Chun, as head of state and head of government, appears to be the only stable factor in a bewildering game of ministerial musical chairs.

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## SPORTS

## Didier Pironi records well-judged victory in Dutch Grand Prix

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands (R) — Frenchman Didier Pironi recorded a well-judged victory in the Dutch Grand Prix Saturday which put him within one point of World Championship leader John Watson of Britain.

The Ferrari driver, winner of the San Marino Grand Prix earlier this season, dominated the 72-lap race after taking the lead from the Renault of compatriot Alain Prost on the seventh lap.

At one stage Pironi held a lead of some 30 seconds over reigning champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, who held second place in his Brabham for the last 40 laps. Pironi slowed in order to conserve his car in the closing stages, but the winning margin was still a comfortable 21 seconds.

Pironi, 30, said afterwards he considered his world title chances

were bright and he believed he had proved that his Ferrari was a reliable car.

"Everything was good for me in the race. The choice of tyres was right, the car went well, and I just took Prost when the chance came along," he said.

The real battle was for second place. Finn Keke Rosberg had a fine drive in his Williams and made up a 15 seconds deficit to finish just behind Piquet in third place.

Austrian Niki Lauda drove to a steady fourth place in his McLaren, over a minute behind Pironi. The other drivers were at least a lap behind the winner.

The turbocharged Renaults of Prost and his compatriot Rene Arnoux, clearly the fastest cars in practice, again disappointed.

Arnoux, who started from pole

position, crashed into a barrier on the 21st lap while in fourth place and his Renault lost its nearside front wheel. Arnoux suffered slight injuries to his left leg and his car was wrecked.

Early leader Prost experienced engine trouble after 32 laps and steadily dropped back.

The Renaults have repeatedly promised much this season but failed to deliver because of reliability problems. Both Arnoux and Prost dropped out of the last two Grand Prix at Montreal and Detroit after dominating practice.

Watson made a solid start from 11th place on the grid but his McLaren developed tyre problems after the opening laps and his challenge failed to materialise. He eventually stopped for a complete change of compounds and finished ninth after rejoining the race in 15th place.

Watson, who now has 30 points in the standings to Pironi's 29, said he was very disappointed with the result and his tyre troubles because his car had gone very well in practice.

A few spots of rain fell during the race on this seaside circuit but the storms which had threatened did not materialise and the drivers kept to their dry-weather tyres.

Derek Daly of Ireland had one of his most successful drives this season, finishing fifth in his Williams.

He was eventually passed by the Arrows of Italian Mauro Baldi who finished sixth, his best Formula One placing.

## Buenos Aires press criticises Argentina's performance

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti and his team were torn to shreds Saturday by the Buenos Aires press after their elimination from the World Cup Friday night.

"They're all pitiful, not only Menotti," read a banner headline of the popular daily Cronica. "The lie is over: Brazilian superiority put an end to Menotti's pretensions," said its mass circulation competitor Diario Popular.

Commentators unanimously blamed Menotti's stubbornness for a performance which repeated the mistakes but not the achievements of the team which won the 1978 cup in Argentina.

Diego Maradona, who was the centre of so much expectation before the finals started, also drew heavy fire for a disappointing show which ended with him being sent off near the end of Friday night's 3-1 defeat by Brazil.

La Prensa said the team's attack was "A pale and sad image of impotence," midfield play lacked a coherent pattern and the defence repeated "fatal collective mistakes which dragged on since 1978."

But the stiffest criticism was reserved for Menotti. Commentators said he had haughtily dismissed accurate criticism of his tactics while using his celebrity status to voice his opinions on almost any subject, from politics to art, literature and public morality.

"Menotti, after so many years of living off the taxpayers and making indiscriminate use of his mouth, will perhaps give us some satisfaction and stop talking," the daily Conviccion said.

## Navratilova wins 3rd Wimbledon singles title

LONDON (R) — Martina Navratilova won her third Wimbledon singles champions in five years by defeating holder Chris Lloyd 6-1, 3-6, 6-2 in a tense and absorbing final Saturday.

The 25-year-old Czechoslovak-born American added another crown to those she won here in 1978 and 1979, when she also beat Lloyd in the final.

It was 27-year-old Lloyd's eighth final and the fourth time in five years she has had to settle for second place. Apart from last year's triumph, Lloyd triumphed in 1974 and 1976.

Although Lloyd challenged strongly during the middle of the match, she was finally forced to give way to the superior strength and nerve of Navratilova.

Trailing 2-1 in the deciding set, Navratilova took the next five games then turned towards her coach, Renee Richards, and trainer, Nancy Lieberman, in the stands and raised her arms in triumph.

"You have to be lucky to win Wimbledon, but a lot of hard work went into this as well," she said afterwards. "I guess I've always had the talent, but I had to work hard too and this year I have."

"This was more satisfying than in 1978 and 1979, when I probably was relying entirely on talent. But the last two years have taught me you need more than that. And working with Renee has taught me a lot about tactics that I didn't know then."

It was a highly lucrative victory for Navratilova. The £37,500 (\$66,000) winner's cheque was dwarfed by a half million dollar bonus she will receive from an American women's wear manufacturer, who offered a million dollars to any woman who could

win four specified tournaments on four different surfaces—carpet, clay, grass and hardcourt.

The \$500,000 was for achieving the first three. The rest awaits her if she wins the U.S. Open in September.

"I must have a good chance. I reached the final last year and I'm a much stronger player now," she said.

Since she won here for the second time in 1979, Navratilova has not justified the predictions that she was about to begin a period of domination in the women's game.

Her defection to the United States in 1975 led to problems of adjustment both for herself and her family in Czechoslovakia, and the long wait to receive American citizenship also left her unsettled.

That final hurdle was cleared in 1981, and it was at last year's U.S. Open that she began really to blossom as the player everyone felt she could be.

Although she lost that final, it marked the beginning of a run of success which has been her amass 88 victories in 93 matches, including Saturday's effort.

She has lost just once this year, to West German Sylvia Hanika in the winter tour finals in New York last March.

She arrived in the Wimbledon final strongly favoured. And for the opening set and part of the second set she was the only person in the match.

Lloyd, perhaps feeling the effects of her three-set semifinal battle against Billie Jean King Friday, was tense and inhibited and had none of her usual fluency in her ground strokes.

Conversely, Navratilova's serve and volley game was immaculate and her deeply struck ground strokes gave her plenty of oppor-



Martina Navratilova holds up the Wimbledon ladies singles championship plate after she wrested the title from Chris Lloyd (A.P. wirephoto)

tunities to attack the net.

When Navratilova broke Lloyd to open the second set it seemed the match might be over quickly. But Lloyd was not yet finished.

Two superb passes in the next game, plus a wayward volley from Navratilova, helped her secure her first break of the match and sud-

denly there was a contest. Navratilova broke her again to lead 3-2, but then Lloyd rattled off four games in a row to square the match.

Lloyd broke Navratilova in the third game of the final set, and it was left to Navratilova to delve deeply into her resources. Any doubts on that score quickly dissolved as she responded magnificently.

## McEnroe, Connors reach men's finals

LONDON (R) — American John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors reached the Wimbledon men's final Saturday without conceding a set—but there the comparison ended.

Connors, 29, beat Australian Mark Edmondson, 28, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 in a totally good-humoured affair in which the second seed showed he is just about at his peak.

The top seed, however, defeated 21-year-old American Tim Mayotte, an unseeded player in his first semifinal, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2 with an inevitable display of bad temper.

The final will be the first all-left-handed meeting since Australian Rod Laver beat his compatriot Tony Roche in 1968.

Edmondson, a balding, burly man, tried to slow-ball Connors in the first set. But the American is less vulnerable to these tactics, which American Arthur Ashe used to beat him in the 1975 final, and the Australian reverted to his usual serve-and-volley game.

Neither tactic had much effect on Connors who is rated the best man in the game after Borg at imposing his own game on an opponent.

McEnroe cruised through his first two sets in just over an hour but there were signs of his fragile temperament very early on. He disputed a line call just before rain interrupted the match, for 42 minutes at 2-1 in the first set and continued the argument when match resumed.

He conceded only seven points on his service in the first set and powered his way through the second in which an erratic Mayotte was given only 11 points.

## Belgian Peeters wins first stage of Tour de France

MOEHLIN, Switzerland (R) — Ludo Peeters of Belgium won the 207-km first stage of the Tour de France cycle race Saturday, taking the leader's yellow jersey from French star Bernard Hinault, winner of Friday's prologue.

Peeters, who was eighth in the 1980 Tour de France, finished the nine laps of the Moehlin circuit in five hours 20 minutes 23 seconds, 38 seconds ahead of a pack of riders he left behind 20km from the finish.

Ireland's Sean Kelly sprinted clear of the pack to finish second and Dutchman Jan Raas was third.

The 29-year-old Peeters begins Sunday's stage 14 seconds ahead of Hinault.

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at a non-refundable fee of JD 10 per copy by cheque. Contractors outside Jordan can obtain the Tender Documents by air mail against the required fees. Offers should be accompanied with a bid bond equal to 5 per cent of the total offer value and to be submitted to the secretary of Tendering at the above address before 12:00 noon on Saturday 14/8/1982.

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## ECONOMY

## Summoned to mass meetings

## Soviet workers pledge to speed up production for 'pipeline'

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Soviet academic said Saturday East European states should cut back hard on imports of Western technology in response to U.S. sanctions against Poland and the planned Siberian gas pipeline.

TASS news agency reported meanwhile that workers at Soviet factories producing gas pipeline equipment had been summoned to mass meetings in the past few days and had pledged to speed up production.

It said speakers at the meetings in Leningrad and Sverdlovsk declared the Soviet Union did not need Western technology to complete the proposed pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Academic Oleg Bogomolov, writing in the trade union daily Trud, said Western punitive measures against the Soviet bloc should be seen as a chance to end a dependence on Western goods which had become excessive.

Dr. Bogomolov, head of an economics unit at the Soviet

Academy of Sciences, gave two reasons why Eastern Europe should cut back technology imports.

Firstly, the recent embargoes on deliveries of equipment showed Western suppliers must be regarded as unreliable.

Secondly, the experience of the past few years showed Western firms never sold their most up-to-date technology in any case.

Meanwhile, West European firms holding contracts to supply turbines for the pipeline will meet Soviet officials in Moscow on Tuesday to discuss the future of their deals, Western diplomatic sources said Friday.

They said West German, French, British and Italian firms would review at the meeting prospects of meeting their commitments following Washington's decision to widen sanctions against the supply of U.S.-designed equipment for the multi-billion dollar project.

## Soviet options

Options the Soviet side could propose include early termination of turbine orders and demands for appropriate compensation, one source noted.

Moscow could also switch its orders to European turbines not involving U.S. technology and boost its domestic turbine output to help fill the gap created by the American measures.

East-West trade analysts said that if Moscow decided to abandon efforts to obtain sophisticated U.S. turbine technology through West Europe, it would be unlikely to seek replacements from other Western sources.

In order to meet the 1984 deadline for starting deliveries of gas to Western Europe, the Soviet Union could relocate big turbines purchased earlier for other parts of its gas grid and supplement these in its Western regions with small electrically-driven turbines from Western Europe, they said.

Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Kostandov told German reporters in Moscow this week "we do not need your turbines. We have done without them so far and will continue to do so."

But he gave assurances that the gas would flow on schedule through a pipeline that is opposed by the United States on the grounds that it would make Western Europe too dependent on Soviet energy while boosting Moscow's foreign exchange earnings.

Soviet officials have suggested the more frequent use of less effective Soviet compressor plants on the planned 4,500-kilometre pipeline in order to match the performance of imported turbines.

The West German government has voiced continued support for the pipeline in the face of Washington's latest opposition.

But deputy government spokesman Mr. Lothar Ruehl told Reuters Friday that Bonn was

waiting to see how the sanctions would be put into practice.

Companies hit by the sanctions had until August 21 to formally protest to the U.S. government and it was necessary to wait until after the deadline, he said.

Mr. Ruehl reiterated Bonn's view that German firms were subject to German law and retroactive extension of the U.S. sanctions was not compatible with international law.

The European firms mainly affected by the U.S. moves are AEG-Telefunken and Mannesmann, John Brown Engineering of Britain, Nuovo Pignone of Italy and Creusot Loire and Alsthom Atlantique of France.

West Germany, France, Austria and Switzerland have concluded deals to buy a total 20.4 billion cubic metres of Siberian gas yearly from 1984, with Italy still negotiating for a further eight billion.

## U.S. view

On the other hand the Soviet economy has become far more dependent on international trade

than Western governments had previously supposed, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

And a United States ban on American technology for the Siberian gas pipeline project was intended to exploit this situation, U.S. Under-Secretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer said.

Mr. Olmer, speaking in a telephone interview from Washington with a group of journalists in Brussels, referred to "a remarkable change in the Soviet economy."

"We've got some recent evidence that strongly suggests that in a variety of areas an increased dependence has arisen. For example, imported machinery to the Soviet Union now comprises 20 per cent of all newly installed equipment," Mr. Olmer added.

Mr. Olmer said the ratio of Soviet imports to national income had risen to around 20 per cent by 1980, "several times higher than we had previously estimated."

Soviet exports as a proportion of national income averaged 6.5 per cent in the 1970's and over seven per cent by 1980, nearly double Washington's previous estimates, Mr. Olmer added.

## World Bank announces new policies

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank Friday unveiled details of its complex new borrowing and lending arrangement and said that, initially at least, countries would be able to borrow at slightly reduced interest rates.

The new variable rate calls for a country to pay 11.43 per cent when it borrows from the bank, down from the previous 11.60 per cent rate.

But, under the new system, the bank will review the rate in six months and change it to reflect its

cost of money if market conditions show this to be warranted.

The rate previously was fixed for the length of the loan, locking the bank into rates that in future years might be unrealistic.

Since the bank is extremely conservative in its lending policies, this has never been a financial problem, but officials said the new system allows bank management much more flexibility in dealing with highly volatile rate changes.

Initially, the bank will borrow

\$1.5 billion during its financial year that began Thursday in the U.S. short-term market, also a departure from previous practices.

In the past the bank borrowed all its funds over the longer term, but because of high interest rates and rate volatility, the U.S. long-term market has virtually dried up.

"Investor preferences have shifted from shorter and variable rates markets and we feel we must

have the flexibility to use these markets," World Bank Senior Finance Vice President Mosen Qureshi told a news conference Friday.

He said the bank will review the new programme in depth after it has been operating for about a year to determine if it has been correctly designed.

He said the decision to allow borrowing at variable rates and give the bank access to the short-term market, approved by the bank's executive board Thursday, was a consensus agreement.

But some developing countries in particular have questioned the new approach since they preferred having the rates fixed for the length of the loan, believing this to be less expensive.

Meanwhile the bank expects to lend Turkey between \$650 and \$700 million annually for the next two or three years, bank Senior Vice President Ernest Stern said Friday.

He told a news conference after three days of meetings with officials here that Turkey was "impressively successful" in bringing down inflation while maintaining a reasonable rate of growth.

Mr. Stern added that a four per cent growth rate was reasonable "if you take into account the stability programme's implementation and the world's economic conditions."

He added that Turkey should however aim for a growth rate of six to seven per cent.

The World Bank has extended a credit of \$640.3 million to Turkey for 1982, according to the finance ministry in Ankara.

The country has received a total of \$3.8 billion dollars from the bank over the years.

## S. Korea to abolish bank secrecy laws

SEOUL (R) — South Korea plans to abolish laws permitting secret bank deposits and to ban all anonymous deposits and financial transactions from July 1 next year, Finance Minister Kang Kyong-Shik said Saturday.

The plan, aimed at preventing funds for the unofficial Korb loan market benefiting from the official financial system, will be presented for parliamentary approval later this year, Mr. Kang said.

Private moneylenders have used the banks to keep their money anonymously or under false names and take advantage of the differential, according to government officials. The moneylenders normally charge interest of about 30 to 40 per cent per annum against the current official lending rate of 10 per cent.

The officials estimated the size of the Korb market at over 1,000 billion won (\$1.3 billion).

A private survey recently showed that about 26 per cent of South Korean industry was using the unofficial market due to the inability of the official system to provide sufficient funds.

Last May, a multimillion dollar loan scandal caused financial and political upheavals, including cabinet reshuffles and the replacement of the prime minister.

Under the new plan, people who have deposited up to 30 million won (\$40,000) would be exempted from tax if they show their real names on bank accounts

by June 30 next year.

Those who fail to use their real names, by the date, or those with larger deposits not in their real names, will be subject to a five per cent penalty tax unless the money is used for authorised purposes, the finance minister said.

Otherwise, the government will investigate all sources of unknown funds and tax them heavily, he said.

Mr. Kang also said the government planned to reduce individual income tax from a maximum 76.5 per cent to about 50 per cent.

## Arab experts to meet on Law of Sea

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — A committee of Arab experts will meet in Tunis Monday to prepare recommendations on the Law of the Sea agreement recently reached at the United Nations conference in New York.

The committee, chaired by Mr. Ali Humidan of the Abu Dhabi foreign ministry, will submit its recommendations to the next meeting of the Arab League Council in September.

The U.N. General Assembly is expected to adopt the agreement on the Law of the Sea before the foreign ministers of member states ratify it at a meeting in Venezuela later this year.

## Swiss firm cites overproduction, cheap watches behind sales drop

BIENNE, Switzerland (R) — Warning of "difficult times ahead," Switzerland's largest watchmaking group Friday reported a 25 per cent drop in sales in the first four months of the

year and said its earnings were badly hit.

The Allgemeine Schweizerische Uhrenindustrie (ASUAG) blamed the slump on continued worldwide over-

production of watches, in particular cheap brands.

The group, which has cut its workforce by seven per cent and reduced the working hours of nearly half the rest since the start of the year, said further restructuring steps will be taken in coming months to secure its future.

ASUAG does not publish its earnings but says it made losses in 1980 and 1981.

Last year Switzerland's second largest watchmaker, Societe Suisse Pour l'Industrie Horlogere (SSIH), was rescued from bankruptcy by a 300 million franc (\$143 million) aid package put together by Swiss banks. Its chairman recently forecast it would remain in the red this year.

Only 0.4 per cent of Switzerland's workforce is out of work, but in some areas heavily dependent on watchmaking the jobless rate is near 10 per cent. ASUAG employs about 11,000.

## Nissan scraps plan for U.K. plant

TOKYO (R) — Nissan, Japan's second largest car producer, has virtually given up a plan to build a car assembly plant in Britain, a leading Japanese newspaper said Saturday.

Company President Takashi Ishihara said Nissan Motor could not go ahead with the 150 billion yen (\$588 million) project without a company consensus, according to the mass-circulation Asahi Shimbun.

There was a strong view within the company that the project was too risky, Mr. Ishihara added.

The daily said Nissan was expected to send Executive Vice President Masataka Okuma to Britain later this month to inform the British government of its decision.

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Vinson

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"... and I remember you said 'glue is glue, waterproof, smaterproof!'"

## Peanuts

HERE'S THE WORLD FAMOUS SURGEON ON HIS WAY TO THE OPERATING ROOM...

DOCTOR, IT SAYS HERE THAT AFTER SURGERY, FIFTY PERCENT OF YOUR PATIENTS FEEL PRETTY GOOD FOR HALF AN HOUR

DO THOSE STATISTICS BOTHER YOU?

NO, I'M VERY EASY GOING

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

LOOK, M'LOVE! OUR NEW ELECTRIC BUG KILLER IS BUSY ZAPPING INSECTS!

ZAP! ZAP! ZAP! ZAP! ZAP!

I GUESS IT WASN'T BUILT TO TAKE ON LIGHTNING BUGS!

## Andy Capp

FASCINATIN'...

MILK BAR

NOT THAT FASCINATIN'!

## FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to delve deeply into philosophical studies and benefit from the knowledge. Accept conditions as they are and don't worry about something you cannot change.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use your hunches more and get right answers to difficult problems. The one you love has high expectations, so don't disappoint.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to please loyal friends instead of being too preoccupied with personal worries. Show thoughtfulness for others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to be of real service to those who have done you favors in the past. Sidestep one who likes to impose on you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A fine time to engage in amusements that will relieve stress and strain of the past week. Be more cheerful.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You may find it difficult to gain the facts you desire, but persevere and all will turn out to your advantage. Relax tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go to wherever you can for the knowledge that appeals to you. Plan the new week wisely so you can accomplish more.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your financial and property interests well and know exactly where you stand. Plan a better course for the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show others that you are a serious thinker and can solve knotty problems. Avoid a foe who is detrimental to your progress.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Meditating about whatever has been difficult to solve in the past can help you find the right solution.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Some personal aim you have can now be attained by pursuing it in a positive manner. Express happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study every angle of your regular work and strive to be more efficient in the future. Take no risks with your reputation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You need to apply yourself more to gain your true aims. Sidestep one who likes to take advantage of your good nature.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can figure out every angle of difficult problems and come up with the right answers most of the time. Give the best education you can afford and then this can become a most successful life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by A. J. Santora

ACROSS

1 The whole bread

5 Joseph Broz

8 Intrigue

14 Russian log hut

15 Hebrew month

16 One at —

17 Topsoil

18 Den

20 "Bunker" rerun

22 Classic instrument

23 Indie language

24 Singer Sumac

26 Disprove

31 Island off Scotland

33 Pershing's WWI forces

34 Indigo

35 Old TV show

38 — were Between L and P

40 Antipasto item

41 — turn (made just right)

43 Nothing

44 A Poe name

47 One (slangy)

51 "Swiss —"

55 Lineage

56 Verdi opera

57 Maine town

58 Fleming and Smith (show)

59 Come upon

60 Baffling question

61 What cows chew

62 Gaelic

DOWN

1 Fragrant scent

2 "— Mio"

3 Had — (enjoyed)

4 Special for Mom, Dad, kids

5 White House name

6 Potato state

7 Not so wild

8 Apertures

9 Islands in the West

10 Indian town

11 Sci. course

12 Chinese port

13 Moon vehicle

19 Add cards to a rummy meld

21 Wanderer

25 "Fibber —" (old radio show)

27 Smith or Jones

28 School abbr.

29 Ceramic piece

30 Culbertson

31 Japanese expression

32 Jockey's strap

33 —, amas, amat

35 Young boy

36 Logical

37 Excuse in court

42 Fit garments

45 Pianist Claudio

46 Exceedingly

48 Willow

49 Bumps

50 Related maternally

51 Casino game

52 Slugger

53 Otis

53 Digging

54 Myerson or Truman

55 Dandy

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

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# WORLD

## Palestinians fortify West Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian commandos blockaded in Beirut by Israeli forces have taken advantage of an eight-day-old ceasefire to make a fortress of their sector of the city.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos have mined the southern approaches and built earth ramparts, reinforced with bridging girders, in a ring around the western part of the Lebanese capital.

Closer to the city centre they have drilled holes into road surfaces, ready for new mines which would be laid if the commandos fall back to second and third lines of defence.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat inspects his men on the front line daily. Press photographs show him shovelling sand into bags to

strengthen machinegun and anti-tank positions at strategic points in the network of fortifications.

The commandos are moving ammunition dumps out of the suburbs into the commercial heart of the city where they would make a last stand against a threatened Israeli assault.

Their vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, recoilless anti-tank weapons, heavy machineguns and rocket launchers are dispersed throughout the city, apparently to minimise the effects of devastatingly accurate Israeli air strikes.

The latest Israeli threat came Friday night from army Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan, who said military means might be needed to step up political pressure on the commandos to abandon their Beirut headquarters.

The Palestinians themselves concede the ceasefire on June 25 gave their fighters a valuable breathing-space and their diplomats time to muster world sympathy for their plight.

Military experts said Israeli generals would be reluctant to send their armour into densely packed Beirut, where commandos armed with rocket-propelled grenades would find easy cover in flats and office blocks.

The Israelis would more likely choose to wear down Palestinian resistance by air strikes on the edges of the city, but the heavy civilian casualties would make this politically sensitive, they said.

An estimated half-a-million civilians are still living in the western sector. Thousands fled eastwards at the start of the week but

many of these have now returned. During the day, as long as the ceasefire lasts, some sort of normal life goes on amid the disruption caused by the siege.

Despite the closure of many shops, street vendors go on selling an impressive selection of fresh vegetables and fruit, with young boys wheeling barrows laden with cherries a feature just now.

Meat and bread are also in good supply and the many families taking temporary refuge in the halls and basements of sturdy buildings appear adequately provided for.

But the signs of Beirut's perilous position are ever-present, even in the areas which escaped the worst of the destruction inflicted by Israeli shells and bombs early in the siege.

## Mugabe links former partner to gun attack

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Saturday linked opposition leader Joshua Nkomo with a gun attack on his official residence last week.

He told a news conference that Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU party was responsible for the June 24 raid.

"Therefore the inference can be drawn that Nkomo was responsible," he stated.

But he added: "Whether Nkomo had a direct hand in it will be established by police."

At a joint news conference with visiting Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão, Mr. Mugabe was asked whether Mr. Nkomo would be arrested following the shooting.

"It is being investigated," he replied.

In the attack on June 24, men in camouflage army-type uniform fired on the gates of Mr. Mugabe's residence, beside the presidential guest house where news conference took place. One raider was shot dead later, near the home of National Supplies Minister Enos Nkala.

The dead man has been officially identified as a former guerrilla from Mr. Nkomo's ZIPRA army which fought alongside Mr. Mugabe's ZANLA in the Rhodesian civil war which preceded Zimbabwe's independence two years ago.

## Bonn okays tightening of political asylum laws

BONN (R) — West Germany's Bundestag (Upper House) has given final approval to a bill reducing the legal rights of people seeking political asylum in the country.

Unsuccessful applicants have until now been able to fend off deportation for up to eight years through a series of legal manoeuvres.

A justice ministry spokesman said the new procedures, which start next month, should reduce the maximum processing time to a maximum of 18 months.

They include a speeding up of bureaucracy and restrictions on the right of appeal for what are termed obviously ungrounded applicants.

Some 49,000 people applied for asylum in West Germany last year, a sharp fall from the 108,000 recorded in 1980.

West Germany's population of over 61 million includes about 4.7 million foreigners and German hostility towards the newcomers has been exacerbated recently by rising unemployment.

An interior ministry spokesman estimated the number of people living in West Germany as political exiles at between 160,000 and 200,000.

He said roughly 10 per cent of all applicants were successful, although refugees from East Bloc countries were never sent home even if their applications were turned down. Some 30 per cent of last year's applicants were Poles.

## More cases of muddling in Falklands revealed

LONDON (R) — The battle for the Falkland settlements of Darwin and Goose Green almost turned into the biggest British military disaster since the charge of the Light Brigade, correspondents who watched the war in the South Atlantic said Saturday.

British paratroops went into action without promised air and naval support to be pinned down hour after hour by accurate and sustained Argentine machine gun fire, mortar bombs and artillery, they said.

And after the battle, in which 300 men died in a few hours, the scene was horrific with rows of charred corpses, pigs nosing around the battle field covered with human remains, and bodies floating back to the surface from a water-filled mass grave.

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) correspondent Robert Fox said British forces were running out of ammunition and mortar bombs. The tide of battle turned when paratroop commander Col. H. Jones gave the "follow me" order to his men to charge Argentine machine gun emplacements in which he was killed.

Fox, in an article in the Financial Times called "it was a damned close thing," described the colonel's last order as an "act of almost foolish courage."

"It was one of the most extraordinary battalion attacks in the history of British arms and it so nearly came to grief," he added.

Britain's Defence Ministry Friday conceded that mistakes were made during the 10-week military campaign to recapture the Falklands, seized by Argentina on April 2.

After some correspondents gave uncensored accounts of weapons that did not work and British troops shooting at each other by mistake, a Defence Ministry spokesman said some of the reports "do have a ring of truth" and declared: "Of course things went away. Mistakes were made."

The Fox account said one plan for a night raid on Darwin and Goose Green was scrapped on orders from London as being too risky.

The decision to attack the twin settlements, Fox said, invited the most glorious defeat since the British Light Brigade mistakenly charged the Russian guns, with only 195 survivors from 700 men during the Crimean war battle of Balaklava in 1854.

He said the assault was almost cancelled when senior officers heard to their amazement a news

item on the BBC world service that the paratroops were poised to attack Darwin. "That night the Argentines reinforced with three companies by helicopter."

Fox said almost all the heavy lifting capacity of the task force, three Boeing Chinook helicopters and a squadron of Wessex helicopters went down with the Atlantic Conveyor container ship, sunk by Argentine aircraft.

This meant that the British had to march the 80 kilometres across West Falkland for the final attack on the main Argentine garrison, carrying their equipment all the way.

He also said British frigates were too lightly armed to beat off more than three attacking Argentine aircraft and the Blowpipe portable missile used by troops after the May 21 landing at San Carlos Bay proved effective only against slow moving planes.

And during the final push on Port Stanley that ended with the Argentine surrender on June 14, it was discovered that the Argentines were using the latest British radio intercepting devices which could plot a radio transmitter after the operator had given the first few words of a message.

According to Fox, this was a more advanced piece of equipment than most British units possessed.

Independent television news correspondent Michael Nicholson said Friday night that British special forces hidden on the Argentine mainland gave the Falklands task force two minute warnings of air attacks.

In a special television report on the war, he said SAS men on the aircraft carrier Hermes were sometimes in hourly contact with Special Air Service troops on the mainland.

He said "strange aeriels" appeared on the carrier's deck to receive messages from clandestine teams hidden near Argentine air bases.

Times correspondent John Witherow said that two days before a burnt out British helicopter was found in southern Chile on May 18, SAS men took off on a top secret mission from the carrier Invincible, northwest of the Falklands, and failed to return.

Witherow said informed sources on the Invincible told him the helicopter was heading for Argentina.

Unconfirmed reports later suggested the men landed on the mainland and destroyed a number of Super Etendard aircraft which carried out Exocet missile attacks on British ships.

## U.S. air traffic controllers union goes out of existence

WASHINGTON (R) — The union which disrupted U.S. air travel with an illegal strike 11 months ago has announced that it owed \$40 million and was going out of existence.

Gary Eads, president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation (PATCO), told reporters Friday: "It is over for PATCO. The union is gone."

Most PATCO members struck against their employer, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), on Aug. 3, 1981 despite President Reagan's warning that a strike against the government was illegal and all strikers would be fired. When the union ignored back-to-work orders, Mr. Reagan ordered 11,500 striking PATCO members dismissed.

## Shuttle prepares to return

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — Astronauts Ken Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield Saturday prepare the space shuttle Columbia for return to earth Sunday, having achieved nearly all major goals of the fourth and final test flight of the first reusable spacecraft.

The crew accomplished the main aims of the orbital flight during the first five days of the week-long mission, which space agency officials and the astronauts were already declaring a success.

Much of their last full day in the weightlessness of space will be devoted to test-firing small manoeuvring rockets and stowing notebooks, cameras and other equipment which have been floating around the cabin.

They will also have time to check storage lockers and review

procedures for the landing in California's Mojave Desert. President Reagan will be among those on hand to greet them Sunday — U.S. independence day.

Chuck Lewis, a flight director, said the Columbia had experienced only minor problems on this flight and all of them had been solved. He described the 112-orbit mission as 85 to 90 per cent successful.

He said there were no problems with any of the Columbia's experimental payloads, apparently including the Pentagon's secret military cargo stowed in the 18-metre long payload bay.

Mr. Lewis said a main objective of this mission, which ends the development phase of the shuttle programme, was to register the reactions of the spacecraft to extremes of temperature.

## Italy requests extradition of Sri Lankan hijacker

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan official said Saturday this country would honour its international obligations following an Italian request for the extradition of a man arrested in connection with the hijacking of an Italian airliner.

The Sri Lankan man, Sepala Ekanayake, 33, was arrested earlier Saturday in the southern city of Galle while en route to his home village, police said.

He had returned to Sri Lanka with a ransom of \$300,000.

His Italian wife and four-year-old son were also detained. The police did not say on what charges Ekanayake had been arrested but they did say legal action would be taken.

He was picked up nearly 40 hours after returning to Sri Lanka from Bangkok. He had been welcomed by 500 cheering Sri Lankans.

The Alitalia jumbo jet with 261 people aboard was hijacked on Wednesday while on a flight from New Delhi to Bangkok.

Italy asked for Ekanayake's extradition under a 1970 air piracy convention.

The hijacker of the Italian plane threatened to blow up the aircraft unless he was paid the ransom and united with his estranged wife and son.

On Thursday, Sri Lankan officials said the government did not contemplate pressing any charges against him but police sources said Saturday he was likely to be produced before a magistrate and placed in remand custody.

Italian ambassador Micheli de Bitase called on Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shihul Hameed to discuss his government's extradition request.

## Schmidt coalition rides through budget crisis

BONN (R) — West German opposition politicians acknowledged Saturday that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition, which survived a major crisis over the budget this week, would now probably stay in power until 1984.

Schleswig-Holstein State Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg said that since the government had patched up a budget agreement, the conservative opposition should concentrate on preparing for the next general elections in 1984.

Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD) and their liberal Free Democratic (FDP) coalition partners agreed on Wednesday on a compromise 1983 budget package after weeks of strife.

The Free Democrats had made clear they would quit the coalition if there was no agreement on the budget.

Mr. Stoltenberg told the Neue Osnabruecker Zeitung the FDP and its leader, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, were the big losers in the new agreement and would suffer at the polls as a result.

Christian Democratic (CDU) General Secretary Heiner Geissler admitted to a party rally in Aschaffenburg there was now little chance of the FDP joining with the CDU to force early elections.

Some political commentators have said the government could still fall apart in September if the budget runs into trouble and the coalition is humiliated in a state election in Hesse.

But Mr. Geissler appeared to rule this out when he said the CDU's task must now be to work to achieve an absolute majority in 1984.

Baden-Wuerttemberg State Premier Lothar Spaeth, a fellow Christian Democrat, said in a radio interview the CDU might not use its majority in the upper house of parliament (Bundesrat) to amend the budget severely, as it has in the last two years.

In the Free Democrats' first clear statement since the budget deal on the future of the coalition, FDP General Secretary Guenter Verheugen said Saturday it had created a stable basis for staying in government with the Social Democrats.

## S. African riot police kill 4 black miners, arrest hundreds

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Police shot dead four black miners Friday night and arrested more than 300 during riots that have spread through the gold mines around Johannesburg, mine spokesmen said Saturday.

Rioters launched a surprise attack on riot control vehicles at the Qesh Driefontein mine, west of Johannesburg, and police fired in self-protection, killing three men and critically injuring another, a spokesman said.

He said police used teargas Saturday morning against blacks at one hostel in the mine area who refused to turn out for the morning shift.

Another black miner was killed and four others were injured at the Grootevlei mine at Springs, 40 kilometres east of the city, early Saturday morning, a police spokesman said.

Mine spokesmen said the dissatisfaction arose over different pay increases for production workers and surface workers.

A new pay scale came into force on Thursday, increasing wages for black underground workers by around 12 per cent and for surface workers by about 11 per cent.

The spokesmen could not yet say how much production had been affected by the disturbances.

Police said 328 black miners had been arrested at Buffelsfontein mine, near West Driefontein, after rioting broke out there Friday.

A West Driefontein spokesman said about 4,000 rioters had gone on a rampage Friday night, setting hostel offices and a nearby shop on fire.

## New political forces emerge to alter Mexican politics

By Colin McSevery  
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), all-powerful for more than half a century, faces its toughest challenge on Sunday in presidential elections contested by seven candidates.

While everyone expects the PRI's Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado to win handsomely, the performance of the six opposition leaders will add spice to what is normally a meaningless electoral exercise.

Six years ago the current president, Jose Lopez Portillo, was the sole candidate for the job of ruling this oil-rich country of 70 million people.

But his administration, alarmed at election abstention rates of nearly 50 per cent and stung by criticism that Mexican democracy was merely a sham for one-party rule, decided to open up the country's moribund political system.

The powerful clandestine Communist Party was given electoral registration along with a handful of other parties reflecting the political spectrum from Trotskyism to church-based conservatism.

The PRI, a broad-based party representing peasants, unionised workers and the middle-classes, is now virtually indistinguishable from the state itself in the minds of most Mexicans.

It has won every presidential election with ease but even PRI officials admit that their party's

suffocating dominance of the political scene has bred corruption and complacency in the government at all levels and cynicism and voter indifference among the populace.

Sunday's unprecedented choice of candidates is expected to halt the steady decline in turnout as the campaign has provided much greater variety and at least the appearance of a contest.

The National Action Party (PAN) led by Pablo Madero will make most inroads among Mexican conservatives, worried by soaring inflation, a weak peso and lack of financial confidence.

Mr. Madero's party was long the only true opposition to the PRI and it has claimed to have most many congressional elections through fraud.

Other parties, some of which never put forward presidential candidates, made up what critics called the "sawtooth" opposition during the decades previous to the electoral reform.

Summing up his view of the PRI, Mr. Madero said: "The government has the power to make the people obey...but through corruption, ineptitude and lies, it has lost their confidence."

The leftist challenge is led by the United Socialist Party (PSUM), a Communist-dominated grouping formed only last year in a bid to unify the fragmented socialist opposition.

It has concentrated on highlighting social injustice in this huge developing nation where, despite its oil wealth, 40 per cent

ple are undernourished, according to official studies.

The PRI has always seen itself as the standard-bearer of the ideals of the violent 1910 revolution which ended a dictatorship favouring the land-owning classes.

But PSUM candidate Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo sees things differently. "All our problems illustrate the need for a new revolution in this country," said Mr. Martinez, son of northern peasants and a life-long Marxist.

The PSUM, mainly supported by urban workers and intellectuals, is likely to be hampered by its lack of a rural base, according to political analysts.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Most analysts believe the PRI, backed by massive resources and a compliant media, will capture well over 60 per cent of Sunday's vote, followed by the PAN with the PSUM in third place. About 32 million Mexicans are eligible to vote.

Rosario Ibarra de Piedra is the only other opposition figure to have attracted much attention — the first woman to lead a political party in this male-dominated Latin country.

The candidate of the Trotskyist Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRT), she has impressed political observers and the general public by the passion of her oratory and her energy.

But nobody doubts that Miguel de la Madrid, a 47-year-old

lawyer and financial expert, will formally assume office in December and his campaign speeches have been examined thoroughly for hints of Mexico's course over the next six years.

Mr. de la Madrid has stressed a need for greater control over Mexico's heavy foreign borrowing and financial analysts believe he will switch the national goals from high growth to controlling inflation and cutting budget deficits.

"We will not let our access to external credits be converted into a resource for exceeding budgets," he said during his grueling campaign from the steamy jungles of the far south to the desert provinces bordering the United States.

Mr. de la Madrid is a credit specialist and former budget and planning minister with little political experience.

His nine-month campaign concentrated on polishing his image as a rather bland technocrat with a gloss of populist fervour.

## Fight against corruption

Like his predecessors, Mr. de la Madrid has vowed to stamp out corruption — described as the "cancer" of Mexico by outgoing President Lopez Portillo.

Known for his relatively austere lifestyle, Mr. de la Madrid has called for a government-led campaign of "moral renovation" to end the graft which touches every facet of Mexican life.

He has said he will follow his predecessor's liberal line in fore-

ign policy, opposing intervention in the domestic affairs of such turbulent countries as El Salvador and Guatemala.

Mr. Lopez Portillo frequently criticised the United States for its role in Central America and the same is expected of Mr. de la Madrid who holds a masters degree from Harvard.

Diplomats said the overall close relations between the two neighbours, dictated mainly by Mexican economic dependence on the U.S., would be reinforced under the rule of Mr. de la Madrid, the first Mexican president fluent in English.

"The left-wing, nationalist side of Mexico will continue to be allowed to vent forth against Washington as a safety-valve while the government and big business will quietly consolidate their vital trade links with the states," said one Western diplomat.

Other presidential candidates whose combined vote is expected to total only a few per cent are Manuel Moreno Sanchez of the moderate-right Social Democratic Party (PSD), Candido Diaz Cerecedo of the Socialist Workers' Party (PST) which is closely identified with PRI, and Ignacio Gonzalez Gollaz of the right-wing, church-orientated Mexican Democratic Party (PDM).

All 400 congress seats and the 64 of the senate are being contested. 100 seats in the congress are reserved for the opposition through proportional representation.

No Mexican president can remain in office or seek power again after his term is completed.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Palestinian fighters execute informer

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian commandos have executed an informer who helped Israelis in suspected commandos in occupied South Lebanon, a Palestinian newspaper said Saturday. Al Hadaf, published by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), said a group of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists broke into the house of the informer, named as Ali Al Thi, and shot him with a revolver. It said Mr. Thi was one of the hooded men who picked out suspected commandos from non-combatant civilians in mass waiting sessions staged by the Israelis. His identity was revealed when a woman crept up behind him and pulled off his hood. Al Hadaf said.

### U.N. team expected in Beirut today

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A special mission led by Sweden's U.N. ambassador, Anders Thunborg, is expected to arrive in Beirut on Sunday to assess relief and rehabilitation needs in Lebanon resulting from the latest conflict, a U.N. spokesman said Friday night. The 11-member mission would travel by way of Europe and Cyprus, he said. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said when he announced the mission a week ago that he wanted recommendations on the type, scope and priorities for international aid for Lebanon.

### Greek ships reported stuck in 2 Israeli ports

ATHENS (R) — Greek officials have said they were deeply concerned about reports that work in the Israeli ports of Haifa and Ashdod had effectively trapped Greek ships in retaliation for similar action by dockers in Greece. Dockworkers in the Greek port of Piraeus have for the past week been refusing to unload Israeli cargoes in protest at the invasion of Lebanon. Israeli officials here said at least three ships had had to be rerouted to avoid calling at Greek ports. Greek officials said they understood at least four Greek cargo ships, which they declined to name, were unable to unload or to leave port because of a boycott by Israeli dockworkers and tug pilots.

### Rebel suicide squad kills Iranian ayatollah

LONDON (R) — The left-wing Mujahadeen guerrilla organisation said Saturday that the killing of the spiritual leader of the central Iranian city of Yazd was carried out by a suicide squad. The Paris Bureau of the Mujahadeen told Reuters by telephone that Ayatollah Mohammad Sadeq, spiritual representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was killed Friday along with 13 of his bodyguards. It said Ayatollah Sadeq was responsible for all arrests, torture and executions in Iran's central region and his death removed the strongest pillar of Ayatollah Khomeini's rule in the area. Mujahadeen suicide squads carried out similar attacks against clerical leaders last year. Tehran Radio, monitored by Reuters, Friday blamed the Mujahadeen for the attack in which they said the ayatollah and three women were killed.

### Numeiri removes southern leader

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese Vice-President Abel Alier, a veteran politician of the semi-autonomous southern region, was removed from his post by a presidential decree Friday. President Jaafar Numeiri named one of Mr. Alier's rivals in southern politics, Joseph Lago, a new vice-president of Sudan. Political differences between the two southern leaders threatened tribal troubles in the region which forced Mr. Numeiri to dissolve the southern parliament last October and appoint a transitional administration. President Numeiri Friday also approved a new government for the south, led by James Joseph Tombura.

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